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Forty-one proclamations of Lord
Roberts have been published.

A division of the German army has
been recently armed with a new rifle.

A seat in the New York Stock Ex-
change sold December 12th, for \$47.
50.

General Russell A. Alger grappled
with a burglar in Detroit, December
12th.

HAWAII'S BIG NEW BOAT COMES TO NEEDS. PORT WITH TALE OF STORM

Appropriations In Congress Want Attention.

WILCOX'S ABSENCE CAUSES COMMENT

A Bill Was Introduced To Prohibit Drinking By the Natives.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Congress has completed five days' work, the end of the first week of the short session of the Fifty-sixth Congress is at hand, and up to this time Robert W. Wilcox, Delegate from the Territory of Hawaii, has not put in an appearance. No one knows where he is at this end and what may be his intention is as remote as his whereabouts. Information came to the secretary of the House of Representatives, unofficially, of course, that the Delegate was in New York a week ago, but his present location has not been ascertained.

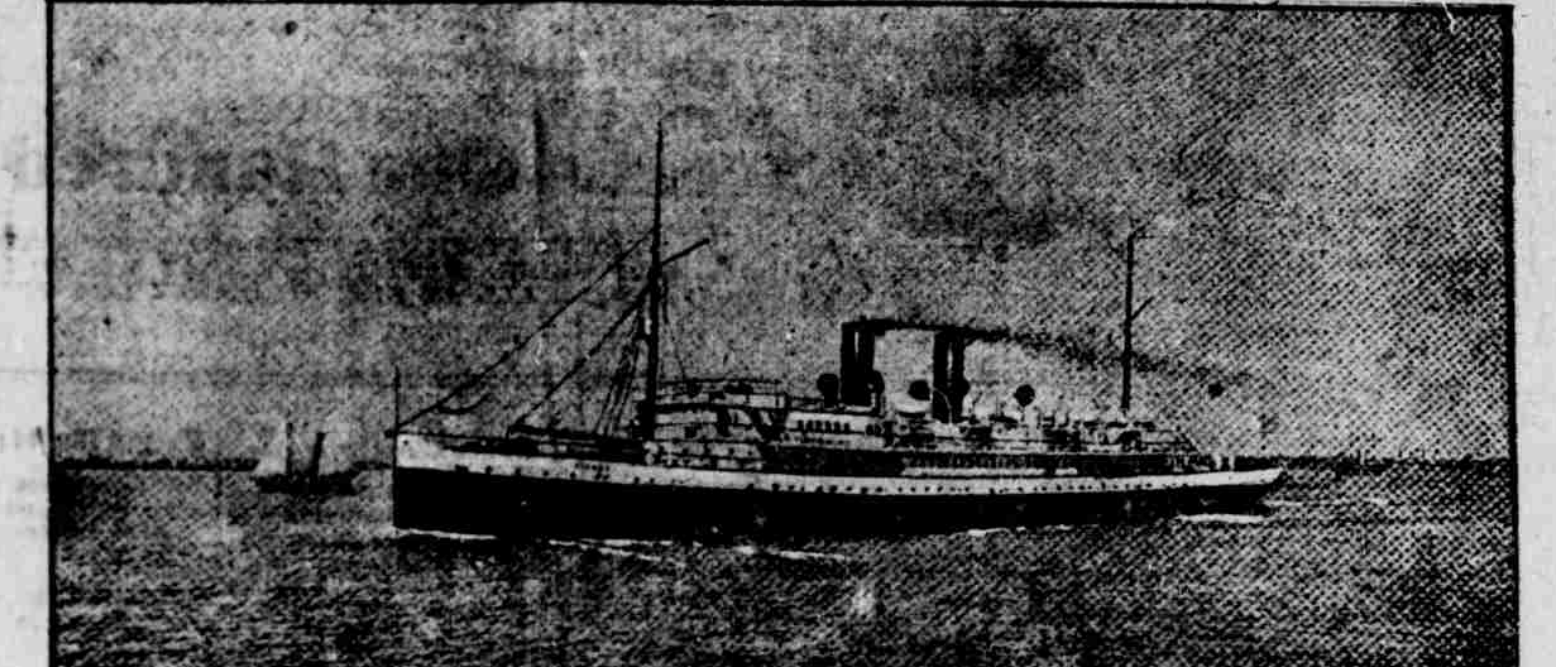
Perhaps it was as well that he did not appear at once, for there are one or two reasons why he may do well by remaining in virtual retirement until he has had some time for the taste to get out of the mouth of his to be associated. When Congress met there was a tendency on the part of several members, on both sides of the chamber, to ask whether or not there was not a means to prevent his being allowed to take his seat. The point was made by some members—Henry of Kentucky, for instance—that if Roberts of Utah could be asked to stand aside because he was breaking the laws of the land, why should not Wilcox be asked to wait for his seat while the committee was determining whether or not his utterances during his campaign did not constitute a bar to his holding the office of Delegate. Sulzer of New York is now of opinion that in event it was proved that Wilcox had said that he was in favor of a queen and that he would work for restoration of the Islands to the native peoples, then that he was guilty of sedition and should be barred from sitting as a member. Other members expressed the same opinion but there is little belief that when the time comes they will make a stand for disbarment.

Congressman Hitt of Illinois, who was one of the members of the commission, who fought the battle which resulted in the granting of a member with full powers of the other Delegates from the Territories, was at first said to be the man who would make the fight against Wilcox. This is not the case, although Mr. Hitt is not the people of the Islands should have sent to Congress a man who would be more representative of the interests of the people than the Delegate elected. Mr. Hitt said that he did not think that anything reported to him as having been declared by Wilcox during the campaign was sufficient to keep the Delegate out of the House. He said that when Wilcox was before the committee urging the settlement of the claim of the former Queen against the nation, that there seemed no statements and that there seemed no reason to believe that he would be incendiary when elected a member.

If there was need of a man who could represent Hawaii at any time during the formation of the laws or when the fight for annexation was on, there is need for one now. The estimates for the year have come in, the committees on both sides are at work, and if there are any appropriations given to the newest Territory they will have to be put into the bills within the next few days. The total appropriations which may be given, should the estimates be followed in every detail, will aggregate a million and three-quarters. They may be summarized about as follows:

Light houses and maintenance...	\$60,000
Harbors and landings	800,000
Postoffice and Custom house for Hilo	22,000
Lot for public building, Honolulu	120,000
Dredging Pearl Harbor	30,000
Naval station	200,000
Secretary Cooper in giving the estimates to the Secretary of the Treasury goes briefly into details and emphasizes the necessity of additional harbor facilities. With Cooper's figures are copies of letters to him from Hackfeld & Co., Irwin & Co., Castle & Cooke, C. Brewer & Co., and Theo. H. Davies & Co., giving itemized statements of the vessels consigned to them unduly detained here by lack of wharfage during the past year.	

Besides under "lighthouses," Cooper gives the following needful appropriations: Makapuu Point, Oahu, \$10,000; Kahului, Maui, \$20,000; Puna, Hawaii, \$10,000; Kailua, Hawaii, \$5,000. Under "harbors and landings" are the following: Dredging Honolulu harbor, \$20,000; Youman's slip, \$30,000; Kawa, \$30,000; Alakea slip, \$74,250; Youman's wharf, \$42,000; Kawa wharf, \$110,000; Alakea wharf, \$9,350; harbor improvement at Hilo, ship wharf extension, \$15,000; Wailea harbor and channel, \$44,000; Kailua boat landing and Hookena boat landing, \$7,000; postoffice and custom house at Hilo, \$22,000; lot Federal building in Honolulu, present owner of



THE SIERRA has not "found herself" yet, as Rudyard Kipling would remark. She is brand-new and stiff and awkward, and her different parts have not as yet shaken themselves together. She doesn't run as easy as she will by and by when she has had a chance to find herself, and her parts have had an opportunity to get acquainted with one another. This explains, to a great extent, the reason of her being so long on the voyage from San Francisco. She was sighted last night off Koko Head about 7 o'clock, and a couple of hours later she was alongside the Oceanic wharf. Although she experienced very rough weather all the way down from the Coast, she would probably have arrived sooner if it had not been for the fact that she has not yet "found herself."

Her officers and crew feel pretty much the same way. They are all naturally a little strange on the new boat, and it will not be until they have made another trip that they will become thoroughly acquainted with the great floating palace in which they live.

The Sierra was met outside of the harbor by the tug Fearless, which put the agents of the company aboard the steamer. When it was reported that a steamer was off Koko Head it was not known whether it was the Sierra or the Rio de Janeiro, the latter vessel being due from San Francisco this morning.

The Sierra was seven days and four hours in making the trip from San Francisco. The superstitious aboard said that the reason of her being so long was that she sailed from port on the thirteenth day of the month. She is a splendid looking boat, however, and made wonderful time on her journey from New York around the Horn to San Francisco. Her accomplishments in this particular and her palatial fittings and appointments have already been described in this paper.

The following is the report of the trip from the Coast as made by Purser N. C. Walton Jr.: Sailed from San Francisco on the 13th of December, at 3:30 p. m., and passed the light at 5:10 p. m. Discharged the pilot and proceeded on our voyage. Weather dull and cloudy, with fresh southwest wind and a heavy northwest swell. At 1 a. m. the wind gradually freshened, with rain squalls, and at 6 a. m. was blowing a stormy gale with a very high sea running. This caused the ship to labor and take on large quantities of water. At 9 a. m. we had to slow down. At 2 p. m. on the 14th it was still blowing a stormy gale with wind from the west-northwest, and we shipped a heavy sea over forward, unshipping one of the derrick booms and smashing it in the woodwork on the front of the bridge. High seas and high winds prevailed all day on the 15th, a strong gale blowing from the south-southwest, with a heavy sea running; had to slow down again.

On December 16th the gale was still blowing, moderating about midnight. At 6 p. m. the wind shifted west-northwest, shipped a big sea, washing away awning ridge-pole and iron stanchion, also iron door from windlass. High wind and sea all day; barometer 29.25.

December 17th—Still blowing hard with high sea, and continued so until 2 a. m. Increased our speed from slow to half speed. At 6 a. m. the wind became more moderate. At noon the weather became better, with free to strong southwest winds. On the 18th the weather was fine, with fresh southwest wind and high westerly swell. Continued about the same to port.

The officers of the Sierra are as follows: H. C. Houdlette, commander; J. H. Trask, chief officer; E. Fuller, second officer; J. B. Barneson, third officer; W. H. Nelman, chief engineer; E. Owens, first assistant engineer; E. Manshardt, second assistant engineer; Dr. Milan Soule, surgeon; W. N. Hanigan, chief steward. The name of the purser has already been given above. The Sierra carries one of the largest lists of passengers which have ever passed from San Francisco to Honolulu and the Colonies. She sails at noon today.

NEW TREATY.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—A treaty has been concluded between the United States and Great Britain amending the existing extradition treaty and intended to correct certain imperfections in that instrument developed by recent experiences. The changes do not materially affect the scope or principles of the existing treaty, the chief item in the list being a provision classifying as a crime subject to extradition the obtaining of money under false pretenses. At present the treaty makes extraditable the reception of money obtained under false pretenses, and the omission of the principal in the crime, constituting a manifest absurdity.

Sugar.
NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3 29-32c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 13-32c; molasses sugar, 3 21-32c. Refined—Quiet; crushed, 6c; powdered, 5.70c; granulated, 5.60c.

George Knight, after forty-three years in prison at Rockland, Me., committed suicide last week, believing he would never be pardoned. He protested his innocence of the murder of his wife, of which he was convicted.

WOLVES ATTACK FUNERAL PARTY IN A CEMETERY

SP. PAUL, Dec. 12.—At a funeral near Roseau, Minn., just as the body of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Hanson was being lowered into the grave a pack of wolves burst from the underbrush surrounding the cemetery and came within fifty feet of the funeral party, where they sat snarling, now and then advancing a few feet.

The leader of the pack, a big brute, finally made a dash into the party and bit Alexander Johnson in the leg. This attack emboldened the rest of the animals and they came to the aid of their leader. After a fierce battle, the mourners not only trying to protect themselves, but also the open grave, by building a fire around it, the beasts were driven off.

seen. None on shore believed that she could safely thread her way through the wreckage and shipping, but, by dint of pluck and good navigation, it was done, although how it was accomplished could not be seen from the shore. All on the sinking vessel were rescued save one.

The loss of life was heavy ashore as well as at sea. Numbers were crushed in falling buildings. The unburied dead lay heaped everywhere in the debris.

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HOLLAND AT OUTS WITH PORTUGAL?

Sensational Report Which May or May Not be True.

LISBON, Dec. 7.—The Minister of the Netherlands to Portugal and the Portuguese Minister at The Hague, have left their respective posts. It is believed that a difference has arisen on the subject of the exequatur to the Dutch consul at Lourenco Marquez, which the Portuguese government has withdrawn.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 7.—While it is not denied that the Minister of the Netherlands at Lisbon and the Minister of Portugal here are temporarily leaving their posts, it is semi-officially declared that there is no question of the Ministers being recalled. It is explained that Count de Selir, the Portuguese Minister, is proceeding to Lisbon on a few days' visit to verbally explain the differences which have arisen in connection with the Netherlands Consul, Herr Pott, at Lourenco Marquez.

MADRID, Dec. 7.—The Imparcial says it considers the rupture of relations between Holland and Portugal to be very serious. It adds that it was due to the intrigues of Great Britain, further asserting that Portugal is now under the tutelage of Lord Salisbury.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—There has been no diplomatic rupture between Holland and Portugal, says the correspondent of the Standard at The Hague, and the Ministers will return to the respective courts to which they are assigned in the course of a few days. (Diplomatic relations have since been resumed.)

General Chaffee for Manila.
NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: If the wishes of high ranking officers in the Philippines are observed, many important changes will occur at the end of the present dry season. Several of the general officers are urging that they be ordered home, and it is expected that when the volunteers are returned they will accompany them. It is the general belief of well-informed officers that General MacArthur and General A. E. Bates will return to the United States within a few months and Major General Chaffee now in command at Peking, will be ordered to Manila as General MacArthur's successor.

Count von Buelow repudiates the suggestion that Germany is influenced by family ties in regard to the Emperor's refusal to receive Mr. Kruger.

August Goenel, the Hungarian murderer, was beheaded in Berlin on December 7th.

LABORERS COMING.

Porto Ricans Due To Reach Here Today.

THE EXAMINER'S USUAL HORROR

The Yellow Journal Tries To Scare Them From Sailing.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 13.—At midnight the cars in which the 116 Porto Ricans en route to Hawaii are stowed were, in obedience to a late order, attached to a freight train at Indio and started north. It is understood that they will arrive here about 10 o'clock a. m. today and that they will be hauled from Los Angeles to Oakland by a special engine.

The Rio de Janeiro, on which it has been planned to embark the company for Honolulu, is advertised to sail from San Francisco at 1 o'clock next Friday afternoon, so that it is clear the three carloads of exiles will have to be rushed from Indio to Oakland on "flyer" time in order to connect with the steamship. To appreciate the significance of this it is essential to have in mind these facts:

First—From New Orleans to Indio the cars occupied by the Porto Ricans were attached to freight trains—now to one, again to another, hauled slowly, not halting for a considerable time at any city of importance.

Second—At Indio the cars were sidetracked last Sunday morning. They have been there ever since.

Third—Indio is a little oasis in a vast desert. It is a mere hamlet. It can be reached only by trains of the Southern Pacific system; is not accessible by telephone, and is one of the most isolated railway stations in America.

Fourth—The stay in Indio was not required by any needs of the Porto Ricans.

Fifth—The delay at Indio necessitates abandonment of the freight-train plan and obliges the railway people, in order to get the travelers to Oakland in season for sailing on the Rio de Janeiro, to rush them through the populated regions of California on fast passenger time, without stops en route sufficient to permit them to get into communication with persons who would be disposed to investigate the case.

AFRAID OF PUBLICITY.
The slave traders are afraid of publicity.

"Things done well and with a care, exempt themselves from fear," but here there is a palpable shrinking from the digest, and the speed of a Southern Pacific locomotive is apparently depended upon as their principal protection from further inquiry.

I say "their principal protection" because manifestly they are counting on the childishness and ignorance of their victims as an important aid to the end they have in view—just as they have counted on them to accomplish that which has already been accomplished.

It is well that this last proposition be distinctly understood.

These Porto Ricans are by heredity irresolute. They are temperamentally prone to postpone every difficult duty, every large decision, to the uttermost moment. In that they are strictly Spanish. Thus it is that instead of taking a stand forthwith for their rights (as they conceive them to be) they are deferring action until the termination of the railroad journey.

Again, they are temperamentally gay, light-hearted—looking trouble in the face only spasmodically as a rule. In this they are strikingly like our Southern negroes. So it happens that they are easily diverted from consideration of a plight which when they think of it fills some eyes with tears and puts in others the gleam of fierce resentment.

DENSELY IGNORANT OF LAW.
Furthermore, they are densely ignorant of our laws, can speak no language but Spanish, and, having thus far been prohibited from free communication with Spanish-speaking inhabitants of the United States, have only an extremely vague notion of what they ought to do to accomplish their great desire—escape from the men who have deceived them. Another point worthy of attention in this regard is their want of organization, their mob-like qualities. They do not comprehend the need of concert of action any more than untrained children would comprehend.

Plainly, it should not be difficult to place them aboard the Rio de Janeiro, as the plan now stands—eager though they are tonight to return to Porto Rico. They will be interested by the rapid ride through California and stunned by the bustle and strangeness at the railroad terminus. Hushed by men that are intelligent and more determined than Alvin and Rundle, they will be aboard ship before they fairly know what is or has been happening.

Notwithstanding the threats of the